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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY *May* 7, 1770.

TUESDAY laſt arrived here the Brig Commodore Hood, Capt. Cummings, *in 6 Weeks from* LONDON, *by whom we have public Prints of the 12th, 13th, & 14th of March, which is 4 Days later than our laſt by Capt. Scott: The following Articles are extracted therefrom.*

[Capt. Cummings informs us, That the Remonſtrance, &c. of the Livery of London, was preſented to His Majeſty; but being on the Day he ſailed could bring no printed Account of it: Capt. Cummings was one of the Spectators, and ſays, the Lord Mayor went in the State-Coach, the Aldermen, &c. in their Coaches, about 2 o' clock on the 14th of March; the Proceſſion was from the Manſion-Houſe, and the Carriages reached beyond St. Paul's Church, ſaid to be above a Mile; the greateſt Concourſe of People ever known there together accompanying them: When they arrived at his Majeſty's Palace at St. James's, and the Lord Mayor alighted from his Coach, three Cheers were given, as alſo three more on his Return, and likewiſe on his Arrival at the Manſion-Houſe; when the People diſperſed without committing any Diſorder: Capt. Cummings heard that the Remonſtrance, &c. was graciouſly received, and that his Majeſty would give an Anſwer, after laying it before his Council.]

LONDON, March 12.

Some additional circumſtances relating to the reception of the SHERIFFS *at St. James's.*

WHILST the Sheriffs were waiting on Wedneſday, Lord Denbigh came up to the City Remembrancer, and aſked him whether the Addreſs, &c. was ſigned and ſealed, or how it was authenticated? The Remembrancer ſaid, he was a City Officer, and that it was no part of his Office to give Lord Denbigh an anſwer to his queſtion. Lord Denbigh then went to Mr. Sheriff Townſend, and aſked him whether the buſineſs which brought him there was not new and ſingular; and whether the City had ever preſented a Remonſtrance to a King before? Mr. Townſend replied with another queſtion, Did ever a King of England before turn a deaf ear to the Petitions of 60,000 Freeholders, and his back on thoſe who preſented them? Lord Denbigh then aſked what made a corporate Act? Mr. Townſend, laughing, anſwered, an Act of the Corporation, to be ſure.

On Thurſday evening the Sheriffs received the following Letter from Lord Weymouth:

"GENTLEMEN, *St. James's, March* 8, 1770.

"The King commands me to inform you, in conſequence of the Meſſage which you brought yeſterday to St. James's, that he is *always ready* to receive applications from *any of his Subjects*; but as the preſent caſe of Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, ſeems entirely new, I am commanded to enquire of you in what manner it is *authenticated*, and what the *nature of the Aſſembly* was, in which this meaſure was adopted?—When you furniſh ME with anſwers to theſe queſtions I ſhall ſignify to you his Majeſty's further pleaſure. I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient,
Sheriffs of London. Humble Servant,
WEYMOUTH."

Friday noon at twenty minutes after twelve, the Sheriffs went to St. James's. About one, Lord Bolingbroke, the Lord in waiting, came: The Remembrancer told him that the Sheriffs of London were attending his Majeſty's pleaſure, and that they required an audience. Some time after Lord Bolingbroke came out, and enquired of the Sheriffs whether he was to tell his Majeſty that they came with a freſh meſſage, or with a meſſage? The Sheriffs anſwered, with a meſſage. Soon after the two Secretaries of State, Lord Rochford and Lord Weymouth, came to the Sheriffs. Lord Weymouth aſked them "whether they had received his letter, which was written by his Majeſty's order?"

Sheriffs. "We have."

Lord Weymouth. "His Majeſty deſires to know whether you come in conſequence of that letter, or whether you come on any freſh buſineſs?"

Sheriffs. "We come in conſequence of that letter."

Lord Weymouth. "Would it not be more proper to ſend an anſwer in writing through me?"

Sheriffs. "We act miniſterially. As Sheriffs of London we have a right to an audience; and cannot communicate to any other perſon than the King, the ſubject of our meſſage."

Lord Weymouth. "I do not diſpute your right to an audience; but would it not be better and more accurate to give your meſſage to me in writing?"

Sheriffs. "We know the value and conſequence of the citizens right to apply immediately to the King, and not to a third perſon: and we do not mean that any of their rights and privileges ſhall be betrayed by our means."

His Majeſty's levee began at a quarter paſt two, at which time the two Secretaries came to the Sheriffs, and Lord Weymouth ſaid, "His Majeſty *underſtanding* that you come miniſterially, *authorized* with a meſſage *from the City of London*, will ſee you as ſoon as the levee is over."

As ſoon as the levee was over, the Sheriffs were introduced into the King's cloſet. The King did not, as uſual, receive them alone, but Lord Gower, Lord Rochford, and Lord Weymouth were preſent. Mr. Sheriff Townſend addreſſed his Majeſty in theſe words:

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"When we had laſt the honour to appear before your Majeſty, your Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to *promiſe* an ANSWER by one of your Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; but we had yeſterday QUESTIONS propoſed to us by Lord Weymouth. In anſwer to which we beg leave humbly to inform your Majeſty, that the application which we make to your Majeſty, we make as Sheriffs of the City of London, by the direction of the Livery in Common-hall legally aſſembled. The Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, to be preſented to your Majeſty by their Chief Magiſtrate, is the act of the Citizens of London in their greateſt Court; and is ordered by them to be properly authenticated as their act."

To which his Majeſty was *moſt graciouſly* pleaſed to reply, in theſe *moſt gracious and condeſcending* words to the City of London:

"I will conſider of the anſwer you have given me."

Whereupon the Sheriffs withdrew.

When the Sheriffs went into the cloſet, the City Remembrancer, according to his office and duty, would have attended them; but Lord Bolingbroke (like a Swiſs porter) rudely ſhoved him back; inſiſting upon it, that he had not a right to go in, and ſhould not enter there.——When the Sheriffs audience was ended; the Remembrancer, like a man, an Engliſhman, and a worthy officer of a great and powerful city, very ſpiritedly and properly told Lord Bolingbroke, that his Lordſhip had done wrong; for that as Remembrancer, attending the Sheriffs, he had a right to enter the cloſet with the Sheriffs. Lord Bolingbroke ſaid, it might perhaps be ſo; but that he had never been in waiting on ſuch an occaſion before, and hoped he never ſhould again.

The reception of the Sheriffs at St. James's on Friday occaſioned it is ſaid, a meeting of ſeveral patriotic Noblemen and Gentlemen, at the houſe of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

The opinion of the public appears greatly divided as to the event of the Remonſtrance from the City to the ——. Some think it cannot fail to inforce a compliance with what is required in it; others think it will ſubject the principal agents concerned in it to heavy puniſhments. The protracted delay made in the receiving it does not augur favourable to its ſucceſs, or the indemnity of its promoters; as it may be preſumed to ariſe from the motive of gaining time to conſider of the mode of proceeding, as to thoſe points. An intention to grant the prayer of it ſeems to demand no procraſtination.

A Correſpondent writes, that he has doubts as to the authenticity of the Remonſtrance which has appeared in the papers, for though the ſpirit and freedom of it may be every way conſiſtent with the temper of the times, yet its being publiſhed to the world before it was preſented, is ſuch a breach of the common rules of decency and good manners, that the Livery cannot be ſuppoſed capable of ſuch behaviour. He alſo aſſerts, that the Chancellor's being the only Judge at the Revolution left in the power of the Crown, is not true, as they were all in the power of the Crown till his preſent Majeſty, greatly to his honour, put them out of it.

It is thought, that if a certain Remonſtrance ſhould be referred to the conſideration of a great Aſſembly, it will certainly be ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, as the beſt anſwer that can be given to it.

A Correſpondent remarks, that Lord Denbigh's queſtion to the Sheriffs was a very proper queſtion, much to the purpoſe, and the anſwer required, a very neceſſary piece of information relating to the buſineſs then in hand, and is ſurprized the Sheriff gave ſo light a reply to it. "A Corporation Act (he ſays) is the reſolution of a majority of the meeting of the Members of the Corporation, or their delegates, ſummoned according to Charter or the laws of that Corporation. The Writer, ſays he, hopes that ſome our readers will either amend this definition of it, or give a better, as it is very neceſſary this point ſhould be properly ſettled at his period.

The expulſion of three perſons, at leaſt, is very confidently talked of at the Weſt-end of the town.

It is ſaid the proteſting Alderman will preſent their Proteſt on the day the Lord Mayor gives an entertainment to the Minority; that, while the parliamentary Minority are entertained in the City, the City Minority may be entertained at Court.

A Correſpondent ſays, The credulity of the preſent times is really aſtoniſhing, and I bluſh for my countrymen when I ſee them ſwallow the greateſt abſurdities. Who in his ſenſes will believe, that there is the leaſt truth in the account publiſhed in all the Papers, of the converſation that paſſed at St. James's laſt Wedneſday? Is it poſſible to ſuppoſe a man of Mr. Alderman T——d's delicacy could be brought to inſult his S——n? Or if that unlikely circumſtance ſhould have happened, could he forget the duty he owes himſelf, and aſſert a direct falſehood? Or could he have ſo ſmall an idea of the conſequence of an Alderman, as to affirm, that the act of the Livery of London "is the act of the Citizens of London in their greateſt Court"? Theſe things cannot be; the Alderman muſt know in the firſt place, that the Livery of London and the Citizens of London are diſtinct bodies, and he muſt know too that the greateſt Court of the Citizens is a meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and not the Livery.

LONDON, *March* 14.

On Monday Morning the Lord Mayor ordered Summonſes to be iſſued for a Common Hall to receive the Sheriffs Report, and his Majeſty's Anſwer; but the following Letter being on Monday Night received by the Sheriffs of London, thoſe Summonſes were poſtponed.

Gentlemen, *St. James's, March* 12, 1770.

"The King has commanded me to ſignify to you "his Majeſty's Pleaſure that he will receive on Wed- "neſday next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the "Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, which you "have informed his Majeſty is to be preſented by the "Chief Magiſtrate of the City of London. I am, "Gentlemen, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Sheriffs of London. WEYMOUTH."

Notice was accordingly given to the Lord Mayor, the City Repreſentatives in Parliament, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common-Council, Livery, Recorder, and City Officers, to attend the Delivery of the Remonſtrance as above directed. And Yeſterday the Aldermen and Common-Council were ſummoned to meet the Lord Mayor this Day at Twelve o'Clock at Guildhall, to proceed from thence to St. James's, to deliver the Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition to his Majeſty.

The Lord Mayor is now determined to invite only the Minority Members of the Houſe of Commons to the Entertainment, which his Lordſhip will give at the Manſion Houſe Tomorrow ſe'nnight; and of the Court of Aldermen only Sir William Stephenſon, Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; and the two Sheriffs are to be invited.

The Sheriffs of this city have been waited on by ſeveral very reſpectable citizens, to return them thanks, for their manly and ſpirited behaviour at St. James's, on Friday laſt, when they ſo nobly aſſerted the dignity of the city, as a corporation.

We are credibly informed, that her Majeſty is now happily advanced in the ſeventh month of her pregnancy in perfect health, but no preparations have yet been made for her Majeſty's lying-in, as has been falſely reported.

It is now very confidently aſſerted, that the Parliament will certainly riſe before the 11th of April.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Northumberland will on Monday next ſet out for Paris.

By letters from the Hague, which arrived yeſterday, it is ſaid, that the Ruſſians having ſacked the citadel of Brailow were in full march for Conſtantinople, and that there were no fortifications to oppoſe them before their arrival at that metropolis, the outworks of which were conſtructed in ſo Gothic a manner, that it would not be able to ſuſtain a ſiege.

March 14. It is reported, that a deputation from the principal merchants in this city is preparing to be ſent to a noble Lord, to be informed of his Lordſhip's grounds for aſſerting that France has already ſtruck a blow againſt this nation in one quarter of the globe.—A piece of intelligence highly neceſſary to the commercial intereſts and ſecurity of Great Britain.

There is not the leaſt real foundation for a probability of an approaching war.

Letters from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Mancheſter, contradict the late reports of very large commiſſions having been received there for American exportation, in conſequence of the late report of an intended repeal of the duties on ſundry articles; on the contrary trade is as dull as before.

The American Merchants and Agents are much at a loſs how to act with regard to the exportation of goods to the Colonies, as they are very doubtful whether any goods will be received, without a total repeal takes place, which ſeems not to be the intention with reſpect to Tea.

Fifteen principal American Merchants, we hear, have declared themſelves ſatisfied with the ſteps that have been taken relative to the colonies.

Mr. Turner, ſon of Mr. Alderman Turner, is appointed to the office in Jamaica, for which Mr. Vaughan ſolicited.

An Evening Paper ſays, that his Majeſty intends to receive the City Remonſtrance this Day on the Throne in the Houſe of Peers.

It is reported that this Day there will be a full Houſe of Peers, as all the Lords have been ſummoned to attend.

The fluctuating ſtate of the Stocks plainly indicates me ſtroke is meditating, but from what quarter is uncertain; however they keep falling every day, and yeſterday they fell upwards of one per cent.

& Turn to the Index to Vol. 2 & this, to find petitions

King. v Townsends = Sovereign & vid, pa. 106. David pa. 106. — vid Tea Act. pa. 735. Vol. 1.

(a) vid declarat act pa. 792. Vol. 1. (b) vid. Index Vol. 2.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1770.

All the genuine Particulars relative to the Death of the late *Lord Chancellor* *

VARIOUS have been the reports relative to the death of the late Chancellor. Some will have it that he poiſoned himſelf, others that he ſhot himſelf, others again, that he broke his heart and died with vexation: but the following is the truth of the caſe, which the public may rely on.

(1) Parliament. (2) Miniſtry. (3) Houſe of Commons (4) Adminiſtration (5) Gov. of this Province. (6) Houſe of Repreſentatives (7) Council. (8) Houſes. (9) manufactory-Houſe (10) Province. (11) Minuter. (12) Hutchinſon. (13) Sword. (14) vid Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (15) vid Stamp act pa. 53. Vol. 1. (16) vid. Arrival of Troops pa. 263. Vol. 2. (17) pa. 263. Vol. 2.

The Premier had for ſome time been importuning him to accept the ſeals, which he, fired with the principles of his noble family, had, with a ſpirit becoming a great man, often diſdainfully refuſed. But as no one was thought more adequate to the purpoſes of miniſterial intrigues, no ſtep was left unturned to bring him over. What could not be brought to bear with *him*, was effected through his *wife*; the Premier applied to her, ſhe the true ſiſter of *arbitrary meaſures*, ſwelled with the thought of being the lady of almoſt the firſt ſubject in the kingdom, and anxious to have a peerage for her own ſon, as well as her ſon-in-law, for that was to be the price of his accepting them, took him in the ſoft hours of dalliance, the *mollia tempora fandi*, and *turned him to her purpoſe*. She went immediately to the Duke of Grafton, made him acquainted with it, and told him ſhe was convinced if his Majeſty would ſend for him, and aſk it as a favour, he would no longer withſtand. The thing was done, and he was ſent for and cloſetted; the favour was aſked, and the ſeals accepted. On his return home, he called on his friend the Marquis of Rockingham with whom he found Mr. Burke, and one or two of his old aſſociates, who ſeemed pleaſed with the unexpected viſit, but when he ſaid, "I have accepted the ſeals," it ſtruck them all of a heap. They could not believe what they heard, but when they found it was too true, his friend, the Marquis, could hold no longer, and inſtantly addreſſed him thus; "Mr. Yorke, "for I ſtill hope to call you ſo, I once looked upon you "as an *honeſt* man inflexible to any mean thing, and as "one who had no ambition but that of being inſtrumental to the good of ſociety. Now I deſpiſe you. As "Mr. Yorke, I was always happy to ſee you; as Chancellor never put your feet within my doors again." This ſpirited addreſs was ecchoed by the whole company, and the Chancellor retired in diſgrace. The Marquis immediately flew to Lord Hardwicke, the Chancellor's brother, told him the ſtory, and urged him to go and inſiſt on his immediate reſignation, (for Mr. Yorke had great expectations from his brother;) Lord Hardwicke loſt no time, but went to his houſe, and began with, "brother what's this I hear? they tell me you have accepted the "ſeals?"—I *have*. Have? and are you not aſhamed to "own it? you have turned your back on thoſe friends "that have been the making of our family. What could induce you! honour? a *place refuſed* is more "honourable than one *accepted*. Peerage? you wanted "none; *mine* will fall in *your* family. And as to money "you have enough; if not, you ſhould have ſhared with "*me*." Mr. Yorke in his defence urged his Majeſty's great importunity, but Lord Hardwicke interrupted him with "I'll have no replies—I come not to argue with the "Chancellor but lay my injunctions on my brother. If "you have any future expectations from me or mine, go "inſtantly reſign." Mr. Yorke would fain have been excuſed, alledging he knew not what plea to make. If you have no plea of your *own*, continued he, "go tell "the King your *friends* will not let you keep them." In ſhort he hurried him away, ſaying, he would wait his return. The Chancellor went, talked the matter over with his Majeſty, but could not bring himſelf to give them up. On his entering his houſe again, Lord Hardwicke eagerly called out: "tell me, may I now embrace you as my "brother? I hope ſo replied Mr. Yorke, but the King would not accept of my reſignation. Then ſaid Lord Hardwicke leaving him, "adieu forever thou meaneſt of "men, I was once your ſincereſt *friend*, for the future "conſider me as your greateſt *enemy*. Loaded with reproach and ſhame, the upbraiding of his friends, and the aggravation of his wife, with whom he was heard on friday evening in loud altercation, he could ſupport himſelf no longer, but flung out of the room where they were together with a caſt of wildneſs in his eye, and ran immediately up ſtairs; his lady ſuſpecting ſomething that might not be right, inſtantly followed him, and was in his chamber almoſt as ſoon as he, but not time enough to prevent his cutting his throat with a knife he took out of his pocket as he was going up; he made an attempt alſo at cutting his wriſts, but was not able to effect it thro' her interpoſition. As ſoon as ſhe ſaw him bleeding ſhe rung the bell and ordered her ſervant to fetch the firſt ſurgeon he could find; Mr. Langley of Glouceſter-ſtreet was brought, and he ſewed up the wound, which at that time did not appear mortal. But ſo determined was he on his own death, that ſome time after, he threw back his head and burſt the ſtitches, which were again repaired. It was not long before ſeveral of the faculty were called in; he then ſeemed to have ſome little remorſe for what he had d—n, and aſked whether they thought he was out of danger; they replied he was, provided he kept himſelf quiet and did not cough; however he could not avoid coughing, hurt himſelf ſome how or other, inwardly, and on ſaturday evening *died* in the greateſt agonies imaginable.

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(18) Turn to Index vol. 2 To find his ſpeeches (c) vid pa. 45.

Paragraph of a Speech of the Right Hon. Earl of Chatham, in the Houſe of Lords.

——"AFTER a peace, by which we abandoned (ſhamefully abandoned!) our allies, I thought, till this day, that we were again on the ſlippery edge of a new war,—without allies abroad, and without unanimity at home.—If we turn our eyes towards America, the proſpect is equally diſtreſsful. Much has been ſaid of the diſobedience of the colonies to the mother country.——My opinion, with regard to America, is the ſame now, it ever was.—My opinion is this, we ought to do juſtice, before we expect obedience.—I feel the warmeſt regard for America: I love the Americans, becauſe they love liberty! Liberty has ſpread, like a vine, from this country to the colonies: Liberty flouriſhes in the wilds of America! I honour the plant; I revere the tree; and I would cheriſh the branches,—As to any tumults that may have happened in America, they are the ebullitions of liberty; they are only ſome breakings out in the ſkin of the body politic, which, if rudely reſtrained and improperly checked, may ſtrike inwardly, and endanger the vitals of the conſtitution.

The following is a Part of a Speech made in the Houſe of Commons by Mr. Burke, the beginning of the preſent Seſſion

He obſerved, that they had brought the affairs of that country into ſuch a ſituation, into ſuch difficulty, that wiſdom itſelf could not deviſe the means of ſetting them right; that they had reverſed every principle of prudent conduct.

In this part he particularly exerted himſelf. It is impoſſible to collect even the heads of all the variety of proofs he brought to eſtabliſh what he had advanced, and thoſe I do recollect loſe all their beauty and energy, by the bad repreſentation here given of them. Every thing he aſſerted he demonſtrated by moſt irrefragable proofs. His language was not only ſtrong and clear, but eloquent. His action exceeded his elocution, for his voice is his leaſt accompliſhment. He was ſo intrepid in every part of his ſpeech, and did ſo inforce every argument, that one would have thought he ſpoke from inſpiration. If there was any fault, it was that his ſpeech was too rich, and abounded with too much matter, which was rather owing to the variety of matter he was obliged to go into, than any want of ſkill in the diſpoſition of his argument. However, there was one fault in him, at leaſt in my humble opinion, and that was a too quick and ſudden tranſition from the grave to the ludicrous, ſo that his hearers were often taken all at once from the deepeſt melancholy, to a ſcene as laughable as it is poſſible to imagine. He was exceedingly happy in all his alluſions and figures. But I wiſh to recollect the weighty parts of his arguments. It muſt be noted, that he was not giving his opinion either on what the miniſtry ſhould have done formerly, or what they ſhould now do concerning America, but only to ſhew how abſurdly they had acted in that reſpect.

That having plunged the affairs of that country into the greateſt difficulties, they ſhould now come to aſk Parliament to get them out; that they found America in the moſt perfect peace and harmony; that they were the firſt and only cauſe of deſtroying that harmony; that they laid a duty or tax upon America, not for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, for they declared at the time, they knew it would not defray the officers charges (a tax with reſpect to this country, confeſſedly the moſt impolitick, being a duty on our own exports) but with the avowed deſign of aſſerting the right to raiſe a revenue; that he would not mention the Stamp Act, but what ſort of an act in the name of wonder was this! They begin with treating America harſhly; they afterwards ſpeak of her as diſaffected; they at laſt drive her to deſpair. They withhold all appearance of favour; no dawn of hope is afforded her. They ſend over a military force; they recall that force, and ſend over a military force again. They menace and uſe compulſion firſt, and then uſe ſoftening meaſures. They endeavour to win the Americans into a compliance, after having failed in compelling them. Was there ever any conduct like this! any thing ſo abſurd! to menace and uſe compulſive meaſures firſt, and this failing, to aſk to intreat, to beg a compliance. What conſiſtency was this! they reverſe the rule of all wiſe and prudent governments, which try gentle meaſures firſt, and if thoſe fail, have recourſe to compulſive ones. What opinion muſt the Americans have of us? Muſt they not think we are a ſet of the moſt inconſiſtent, contemptible wretches upon earth? I do not mean to juſtify all that they have done; however, in moſt things they have reaſoned better on the conſtitution than us. The Miniſter's ſpeech of laſt year had a charge againſt them, at leaſt one colony, as being rebellious; and I remember very well, at the opening of the ſeſſions, we were deſired to concur, and be unanimous in our reſolves on the ſubject of America. Did any body ever hold a contrary conduct? In the middle of the ſeſſions the Miniſtry paſs ſeveral reſolutions condemning the proceedings of their Aſſemblies, accuſing them at the ſame time of treaſon, by the vote which reſolved, that the act of Parliament of King Henry VIII. extended to them. That reſolution muſt be underſtood as accuſing them of treaſon; for otherwiſe, why reſolve that an act of Parliament made againſt treaſon, extended to them? But, after this horrid accuſation, was any body ever brought over to be tried for treaſon? and yet they are accuſed of it. But what do the colonies do upon this? Why, the colony of Virginia, in which I think they ſhew better reaſoning upon the conſtitution than us, came to a reſolution (*then he read the reſolution*) in which the aſſembly does plainly queſtion the legality of the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons. But what Governor do they ſend to this Colony? (and in thoſe critical ſituations ſtrict regard ought to be paid to the qualifications of perſons ſent to diſcharge ſo important a duty) A man is ſent no way qualified to diſcharge that high truſt; (*he then read the ſpeeches that paſſed between his Excellency the Governor and the Governed, in which are the moſt ridiculous abſurdities.*) By theſe groſsly abſurd proceedings, I do not know by what name bad enough to call them they have brought his Majeſty into ſuch perplexity, that he tells you he does not know what to do.

WANTED,

Six Pair of WOOD-DUCKS.

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL, vide the Margin

IT appears by the laſt accounts from England, that the duties on Paper, Glaſs & Painters Colours, only, will be taken off, and that upon the obnoxious Article of TEA (d) will remain as a tax upon America. The very great conſumption of that article will annually amount to an amazing ſum; which being paid here, will be ſufficient to ſupport that moſt obnoxious ſett of men called the Commiſſioners: And while they can be ſupported here, without expence to England, tho' the duty on tea is no great benefit to the nation, it will anſwer the purpoſes of the miniſtry by holding up to view the right they claim of taxing any or all other commodities among us; and perhaps the ſovereign authority which the P——t may claim over our eſtates, ſo long as the M——y can by any means procure proper men to obtain a vote in the H—e of C—s, may ſoon order a tax on the neceſſaries of life among us, and the very land that produces them.—— That they have declared they have an abſolute power over the Colonies in all caſes whatever, no one will diſpute—— That they have an inclination to carry into execution that power, is as indiſputable—Is it not then more than probable they will endeavour to force us into a compliance at a more convenient ſeaſon, when they have (if they ever do) get rid of their own domeſtic troubles; for doubtleſs if we may judge from appearances, they hope to get rid of them in their own way, tho' they may riſque the whole Empire?—Is it not more natural for P——t the next eſſay they make to tax the neceſſaries of life, and our lands, than again to tax any of their own manufactures, ſince they have lately declared that to be anti-commercial?—Is not adam ſenſible that manufactures have rais'd the Engliſh nation to that opulence ſhe is now in? And being jealous, from accounts tranſmitted them, that manufactures are taking root among us, and that it will be this country's political ſalvation, have they not inſtructed the G—r of this P——e to diſcountenance manufactures among us, and knowing alſo that the non-importation agreement, and our determination to make our own cloathing, under our oppreſſions, will enable us to ſhake off our fetters? And has he not in conſequence of this mandatory inſtruction, a few days paſt, refuſed to ſign a vote of the H—e of R—s, concurr'd by C—l, for lending £.200 to encourage a manufacture lately ſet up in this town, for making what is called Liverpool ware?—Has he not too refuſed to ſign another vote of the H—e, alſo concurr'd by C—l, impowering a committee of the two H—s to remove a ſett of people, if they tho't proper, inhabiting a large building in this town, belonging to the P—t, and leaſe it out to others for its beſt advantage?—Is it not ſtrange that under the Engliſh conſtitution, a community, a province, nay a whole continent, ſhould be taxed by another ſet of ſubjects on tother ſide the atlantick, by their meer will & pleaſure, without the conſent of one individual? Is it not ſtrange that 500 men ſhould get together, and vote the whole or any part of my eſtate out of my pocket, without my conſent? May not as many high-way men by their ſuperior numbers, and force of arms, do the ſame with equal juſtice! If there is any difference, is it not in favour of the highwaymen? Should I not then have a chance to recover my money back again, upon their being apprehended and brot to juſtice? or at leaſt ſhould I not have ſome ſatisfaction in the forfeiture of the robbers lives, which the laws of the land would give me; which would be an abſolute ſecurity againſt being ever robbed by them again? and their example might deter others from doing the like. But ſhould ſuch a ſett of men be licenced to rob at diſcretion, it would be horrid indeed! But is it not ſtill more ſtrange that a m—r ſhould aſſume a power to order the ſervant of a ſervant to prevent the lawful owner or owners of real or perſonal eſtate, to diſpoſe of their own property.——The licence this ſervant takes, is, if poſſible, ſtill more aſtoniſhing. Behold then the one ordering the other to diſcountenance manufactures!—— It ſeems it is not enough to literally follow orders, and diſſuade by all the laws of art, but that he may be ſure to pleaſe, he conſtrues diſcountenance of manufactures, to extend to the actual denial of liberty for diſpoſal of property, either real or perſonal; nay, that they ſhall not have liberty even to rent out, or take an eſtate running to decay, under their own care, to prevent its ruin, becauſe poſſibly the tenants may manufacture ſomething to cover their nakedneſs—— What are we coming to, my friends? Nay, what are we come to?——Rouze then Americans, and aſſert your Rights with your pen, with your councils, and when needful with your ſword——Will you be freemen or ſlaves?—Will you purchaſe an inheritance for your ſelves and your poſterity?—Will you purchaſe a goodly dwelling, or be doom'd to a dungeon?—Will you forge your own chains or rivet them, or will you do both?—— TAKE YOUR CHOICE. BETTER SECURITY.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

We hear the Grand Jury found a Bill againſt Capt. M'DOUGALL, (e) on Wedneſday laſt, but the Term being ſo near ended, his Trial was put off till next Term: Whereupon the Friends of Mr. M'DOUGALL, being ſatisfied his Confinement muſt be grievous and oppreſſive, procured Bail for his Appearance; and accordingly on Saturday he was admitted to Bail, himſelf in 500l. and two Securities in 250l. each, 'Tis reported his Trial is not to come on till October next.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And ſold by T. & J. FLEET, at the *Heart & Crown*,

Copy of the Complaint of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of *Maſſachuſet's Bay*, againſt Sir *Francis Bernard*:—With Sir *Francis Bernard's* Anſwer; as delivered to the King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

Beſt Velvet CORKS, to be ſold by WILLIAM BOWES, at his Shop on Dock Square.

ALSO,

Empty Caſks and Boxes of all Sizes, imported long before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place.

Ran-away from *John Tyng*, Eſq; of *Dunſtable*, April 25th, an Iriſh Lad, named *John Glinne* 19 Years of Age, about 5 feet high, light Iriſh Complexion. Had on when he went away, a grey Coat and red Jacket.——All Maſters of Veſſels and others, who entertain him, will do it at their Peril.

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* Duke of Grafton. * Mr Yorke. ~ Bourke. † But as their is no general Rules with Exceptions, all they have done in y. ſense, may be Juſtified. ‡ vid Page Vol. 2. 436) § vide Page 534. Vol. 2 — vide Page 531 & Vol. 2 & 764.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Swanzey, May 1, 1770.

YOU will obſerve in a late paper that the Maryland news-writer ſays the ſpirit of liberty runs pure, clear, and uncontaminated thro' the vaſt continent of N. America, except in paſſing the little, filthy, naſty, dirty colony of Rhode-Iſland, I mean in reſpect to oppoſing the revenue acts by non-importation of Britiſh goods; a recent inſtance of which I ſhall now give; its a truth too notorious to need any kind of proof, as every committee-man of the body of Merchants in the Town of Newport are eye-witneſſes to, *and I wiſh I could ſay with truth, did not connive at.* In the Newport Mercury of the 9th of April, pleaſe to obſerve, that the Brig Mary, Captain Nixon arrived from London, in whom came Paſſenger *John Maudſley, Eſq;* (I ſhall paſs over how he came by the title *Eſq;* and if neceſſary give the hiſtory of that matter hereafter for the public to determine how worthy of) He is owner of ſaid brig, and went from Newport ſome time in July laſt, after all the colonies had come into the juſt reſolution of non-importation. He is alſo one of the committee of the ſons of liberty at Newport, *ſo called*; therefore the committee of merchants, which was appointed in December laſt, waited on *Eſq; Maudſley*, upon his arrival with a large cargo of almoſt every article of non-importation goods, and acquainted him, that the merchants had come into ſimilar meaſures with the other colonies, and deſired to know if he would conſent to ſtore his goods until a general importation took place: Being of a *pretended* noble generous ſpirit, he its ſaid cheerfully ſubmitted the goods to their direction; they were accordingly put into his ſtore upon the wharff as they were landed, and in the evening regularly carted to his houſe, immediately opened, and publickly ſold to almoſt every ſhop in Newport, unnoticed by the committee of merchants. This is a true picture of the man, whatever his pretentions have been to the cauſe of liberty, and this diſtreſſed country. He now ſhines *in his true character* of Tory, Jacobitiſh principles: Indeed he ever aſſociated with the infernal cabal at Newport. In truth, nothing better could reaſonably be expected from a perſon out of the very bowels of Lancaſhire, the ſink of defection to true honeſt Engliſh principles of liberty. *The maſk is off.* I ſhall not enter into a particular detail of this jeſuitical *Eſq;* may perhaps indulge the public hereafter with his hiſtory which is really entertaining from the dirty boy to the *Eſq;*

How the committee of Merchants will conduct in reſpect to Capt. Hathaway, who is hourly expected with a full freight, time will ſhew. AMERICANUS.

BOSTON, May 7.

We have the Pleaſure to aſſure the Publick, that our Friend JAMES OTIS, Eſq; has already receiv'd very great Benefit by his Tour in the Country, and that there is the moſt agreable Proſpect of his perfectly recovering his utual State of Health—This Intelligence muſt afford particular Satisfaction to all the Friends of America, as the Loſs of that Gentleman's Health has been principally if not altogether owing to his unremitted and ſtrenuous Exertions in the Cauſe of American Liberty.

His Majeſty's Writ is iſſued for the calling a Great and General Court or Aſſembly for this Province, to be convened at Harvard-College in Cambridge on Wedneſday the 30th Inſtant.

The Freeholders and Inhabitants of this Town are warn'd to meet at Faneuil-Hall TO MORROW, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, to elect one or more Perſons to ſerve as Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly of the Province.

The Goods lately imported from London contrary to Agreement, are reſhipping with all poſſible Diſpatch, on Board the Lydia, Capt. Scott, who will ſail in two or three Days——The Meeting of the Trade, &c. ſtands adjourn'd to WEDNESDAY NEXT, Nine o'Clock, at Faneuil Hall.

At the Meeting of the Body of the Trade, and others, in Faneuil-Hall, on Saturday laſt, a Letter was ſent in by one of the Importers, offering to ſet up two Ships in Town if his Goods might be admitted to be ſold; but the publick ſpirited Tradeſmen rejected it with Contempt, alledging that they choſe rather to be out of Buſineſs, than have it at the Expence or Riſque of their Country.

Thurſday Evening laſt the General Aſſembly made choice of EDWARD SHEAFFE, Eſq; of Charleſtown, to be Commiſſary General, in the Room of the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; who was choſe the 30th March with the other Civil Officers, but diſapproved by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

A tory young lady of 17 (in company the other day with ſome ſtaunch female whiggs) was obſerving that great reſpect and complaiſance had been ſhewn at ****** to the two commiſſioners that are gone down there, *more than ever they had received at Boſton*, and that grand entertainments had been made for them at all the *principal* houſes in the place; when a maiden whigg of 45, (ſomewhat nettled at the converſation) reply'd, "Yes mam', ſo I've heard, and by ——— in particular——Well, when the *Head* is a wizzard, the *principal* muſt, at leaſt, be conjurors.

Preſently after the tory lady ſaid, "And the gentlemen of ——— too, have been vaſtly civil and polite to Mr. P—x—n, nothing but feaſting and entertainments for a whole fortnight or three weeks that he has been up there"; Ay, ay, ſays the nymph of 45, *(now quite figited)* I have no doubt of it miſs——Birds of a feather flock together; and if *Richardſon* was in circumſtances, and cou'd cut a flaſh, there are people that would careſs him full as much.

Laſt Evening Capt. Laha arrived here in 10 Days from Halifax—The Mermaid Man of War was to ſail in 3 or 4 Days after him for this Place.

The Premium of FOUR GUINEAS on the beſt Piece of Broad Cloth of 12 Yards long and 7 qrs. wide, bro't to the Office of the Printers hereof for Sale the laſt Week in April, was on Tueſday laſt adjudg'd to Mr. Toby Cambridge and Company, of Lynn, who from the 1ſt of June 1769, to May 1, 1770, have made upwards of 500 Yards of Broad Cloth, from 5-&-half to 8 Quarters wide; and upwards of Three Thouſand Yards of narrow Cloths from the 1ſt of April 1769, to the 1ſt of April 1770.

And the Premium of TWO GUINEAS was adjudg'd to Mr. Abel Golding of Marlboro', for the beſt Piece of Serge, which in the Opinion of the Judges far ſurpaſſes any Piece imported from Great-Britain for at leaſt Ten Years paſt. *

The extravagant and very impoveriſhing cuſtom of wearing deep Mourning at Funerals is now almoſt entirely laid aſide in this Province, the principal People laudably ſetting the Example; indeed there are ſcarce any that continue in the practice but thoſe who are *hired* for the purpoſe, that is, have black Cloaths gratis for appearing in them, this was apparent in a very obſerveable manner at a Funeral about two Months ago that muſt have been ſomewhat expenſive to good old Mr. Froth. ¶ Formerly it was a Cuſtom in Ireland; and to this Day, it is ſo in many Roman Catholick Countries; to *hire* Mourners to *Cry and Howl* at the Funerals of People of high Condition, and thoſe who have the greateſt Talents that way, have the greateſt Wages.——I could not help thinking of this Circumſtance at ſeeing ſome of the *Cryers* at the ſaid Funeral about two Months ago, that were *enabled* to put on excellent Funeral faces.

The Public is hereby cautioned againſt the Impoſitions of two ignorant and lying Perſons who adverti'ſe themſelves by the Names and Stile of Doctors McLane and White, from New-York, and ſcatter abroad as wretched a quack Bill of what they profeſs to Cure as was lately done by Doctor Anthony Duraque, who ſagely claſſed Wens and Conſumptions together. To obtain Credit the Elder of them pretends in ſome Places, that he is Doct. McLane of Hartford, is Father to McLane with Treat in New-York, and McLane the Watch-Maker, King-ſtreet, Boſton, that he educated Doctor Young now of Boſton, and can be well recommended by Mr. Hooper of Marblehead. Profeſſes to underſtand ſeveral Languages, and tell Diſeaſes without examining the Patient: all of which we are well informed are notorious Falſhoods, unleſs his being Father to Mr. McLane of New-York ſhould happen to be otherwiſe. Should theſe great Doctors by a haſty Departure prevent an Officer's putting the vagrant Law in Execution againſt them; it is hoped this Publication will prevent their availing themſelves any longer of the Names and Reputation of Gentlemen who heartily deſpiſe, and think it their Duty to expoſe ſuch dangerous Impoſtors.

Extract of a Letter from New-York.

"*The Reſolves of thoſe illuſtrious, and immortal Friends to the* RIGHTS OF MEN——The *Abington Reſolves*, have given their Brethren here, INFINITE PLEASURE, and I imagine ſome others as much Pain,—Do let me know who drew them up—I cannot tell you how much I venerate ſuch magnanimous Souls! "How many Ages hence, in unborn States, and with Accents yet unknown; ſhall" theſe manly and noble Reſolves be recited? An open Proclamation of War againſt your Properties, even the Deſtruction of your Lives is no Treaſon with the Tories ——Whilſt an honeſt Aſſertion of our *moſt manifeſt Rights is Grand Rebellion.*"

On Saturday Morning laſt died, to the great Grief of his Family and Friends, THOMAS TYLER, Eſq; in the 59th Year of his Age; one of the Deacons of the Old North Church, and an Overſeer of the Poor in this Town. A Gentleman much eſteemed for Friendſhip and Probity, a Lover of Virtue and good Men, and a conſtant Advocate for the Liberties of his Country, Civil and Religious. His Funeral is to be attended To morrow.

Yeſterday Morning died Mrs. REBECCA AMORY, Widow, aged 70 Years, formerly a noted Shopkeeper in this Town.

Warranted Sperma Ceti Candles,

Manufactured by Meſſi'rs *Ruſſell* and *Howland*, Of *Dartmouth*.

To be ſold by *William Palfrey*,

*** The Candles may be depended upon to be of the beſt Kind, and fit to be exported to any Part of the World.

aſh given for Pot *and* Pearl Aſh, by NATHANIEL WHEATLEY, at his Store in King-Street. *Where is to be Sold very cheap*——

Excellent Peterſburg Hemp, Ruſſia Duck, New Caſtle Coals, beſt Salad Oyl in half Cheſts, and a few Boxes of Tin Plates.

TO BE SOLD

On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

BROAD Cloths, Forreſt Cloths, Camblets, figured Stuffs, Iriſh and Scotch Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks, Checks, Handkerchiefs, Mens Hoſe, Hats, Caps, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houſhold Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glaſſes, Beds and Bedſteads, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Ebenezer Shed, late of Charleſtown, Gentleman, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Ebenezer and Samuel Shed of ſaid Charleſtown, Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate, in Order for Settlement.

Left with the Subſcriber, by a Perſon unknown, on the 8th of April laſt, an old black Mare, with a long Mane and Tail, an old Ruſſet Saddle and Bridle. The Owner by applying to the Subſcriber, at Charleſtown, may have her again, paying Charges.

THOMAS GOODWIN.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street;

The Wearing Apparell, and other Effects, belonging to the Eſtate of a Gentleman lately deceas'd. ALSO,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

among which are,—Thickſetts, IriſhLinnens, Allopeens, Shalloons, Tammys, Scarlet and Blue Waiſtcoat Patterns, black Breeches Patterns, a Piece of buff colour'd Paduſoy, crimſon Grogram, a variety of Ribbons, Silk Ferrets, Women's black ſilk Cloaks, & gauze Shades, &c. Alſo, a New Chaiſe taken by Execution.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Wedneſday next ——— Ten o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of good Indian Corn.

Inquire of the Printers.

A good convenient Houſe, three Rooms on a Floor, three Stories high, to be Let at New-Boſton, lately occupied by *James Forreſt*, Merchant.—— For further Particulars, inquire of *Nathaniel Taylor*, Eſq;

—Auction-Hall—King-Street.—

—This Evening (Monday) will be Sold at *Auction-Hall*— A Variety of Articles, both new and ſecond Hand.

John Gerriſh.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

Will be Sold by public Vendue, at the New Auction Room at the Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, Over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store,

A large Aſſortment of Goods.

War Office, January 23. 1770.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented to the King, that there are at this Time ſeveral Deſerters from the different Corps in his Majeſty's Land Service, that by an Offer of his Majeſty's gracious Pardon they might be induced to return to their Duty, and that ſuch an Inſtance of his Royal Clemency might have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; his Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to grant his free Pardon to all Deſerters from his Land Forces, under the following Limitations and Conditions.

1ſt. That ſuch of the Deſerters as are now in Great-Britain or Ireland, or in the Garriſon of Gibraltar, or Iſland of Minorca, do ſurrender themſelves on or before the 30th of *June* 1770, either to the Regiments to which they belonged, or to any others on thoſe Stations, or to any recruiting Party of the Forces; the Deſerters from the Cavalry to ſurrender to ſome Corps of the Cavalry, and Deſerters from the Infantry, to ſome Corps of the Infantry.

2dly. That ſuch Deſerters as are now in North-America, the Weſt-Indies, or Africa, do ſurrender themſelves on or before the 31ſt Day of *December*, 1770, to their reſpective Regiments, or to any others which may be ſtationed at the Places, where ſuch Deſerters happen to be.

3dly. That they ſhall be entitled to the Benefit of this Pardon, upon their declaring from what Corps they deſerted, and conſenting to enliſt in the Corps to which they ſhall have ſurrendered.

4thly. And whereas it has been repreſented to the King, that many of the ſaid Deſerters, may have ſince enliſted into other Corps, and may be now ſerving therein, his Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to extend to ſuch Deſerters the Benefit of this Pardon, and to permit them to continue to ſerve in ſuch Corps, upon their confeſſing their Deſertion to their Commanding Officer.

5thly. And whereas it is probable that many of the ſaid Deſerters either from Age or Infirmities, may not now be fit to be received again into the Service, it is his Majeſty's Pleaſure that, upon ſuch Deſerters applying to the Commanding Officer of any Corps of the Land Forces, and confeſſing their Deſertion, a Certificate ſhall be granted to them under the Regimental Seal, and ſigned by the Commanding Officer, of their having ſurrendered themſelves agreeable to his Majeſty's Pleaſure herein ſignified, which Certificate ſhall entitle them to the full Benefit of this Pardon.

6thly. And whereas ſeveral of the ſaid Deſerters have been apprehended, and are now in Goal or in Military Cuſtody, his Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to extend to them his Free Pardon, of which they are to have the full Benefit, upon their Arrival at their reſpective Regiments, or upon their being permitted to enliſt in any other Corps of his Majeſty's Land Forces.

By his Majeſty's Command,

BARRINGTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy ſtrong Negro Girl, 14 Years of Age, has had the Small Pox, and can do any Work in Town or Country. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

No Entries Received for the Week paſt.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,
Eight Whites. One Black.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Ten.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 28 *m. after* 9		*Friday*, 35 *m. after* 12	
Tueſday, 12 *m. after* 10		*Saturday*, 18 *m. aft.* 1	
Wedneſday, 3 *m. aft.* 11		*Lord's-day*, 7 *m. aft* 2	
Thurſday, 51 *m aft.* 11		*Full M.* 9 *Day.* 2 *Aft.*	

// Selwigs ¶ Paxton & Richardson * These premiums were given by Mr John Langdon. ¶ Paxton at the Funeral of his Sister Cunningham. ~~~ vide Page 75 = vid. Molaſ. Act pa. 9 Vol. 2 — Tea act pa. — 735. Vol. 1. V Turn to 4 Index Vol. 2. To Find Merchants agreements.

LONDON, March 24.

It is in agitation, we hear, for warehouses, or stores as they are called, in our several malecontent colonies, under the immediate inspection of government, and the goods to be exported, for the first year, at the public charge, in respect to freightage; and sold at a profit only that will be sufficient to discharge the cost of agency and other great expences, whereby the purchasers can be supplied so very cheap with British manufactures, as will, no doubt, allure the discontented Americans to purchase them, maugre all their boasted resolutions and associations to the contrary. This really appears the most feasible, as well as the least violent method, ever thought of by the Administration, to bring back the Colonies to reason, and revive the dying Commerce of the Mother Country.

It is certain that two foreign Ambassadors continue to disavow, in the strongest terms, the supposed hostile designs of their respective Courts, without pretending to deny that their navies are augmenting with all diligence.

If credit may be given to some private letters from Petersburgh, nothing less than the entire demolition of Constantinople is threatened by the Russian Generals (in case of an obstinate resistance) should they be able to penetrate thither.

It is said the Newfoundland squadron, to be sent out this season under the command of Governor Byron, is to be considerably augmented, as it is expected the French are exporting vast quantities of European manufactures, intended for carrying on a clandestine trade with the British Colonies.

We are informed, that 1,800,000 l. will be wanted for paying off Exchequer bills, granted last sessions, and that 5500 l. will be wanted for the civil government of Senegambia.

We hear that orders have been sent to carry some dispatches of importance to the governor of Jamaica.

Most of the outward-bound ships lying in the river are putting into the same condition as in times of actual war.

The style of two foreign Ambassadors here is said to have been strangely altered within these few weeks past. One of them being questioned by a Noble Earl, concerning the great naval armaments of his master, made this laconick reply; "My Lord, you yourself have declared in Parliament, that these are only newspaper stories, calculated for the purposes of Changealley."

It is reported, that a great naval officer has advised the King to put his royal navy into the most respectable condition.

March 12. It is strongly reported upon 'Change on Friday, that a vessel was arrived express from Jamaica, which brings an account, that a fleet of Spanish men of war, consisting of several ships of the line, frigates, bomb-ketches, and transports, with troops on board, was arrived off that island, but that they had made no attempt on any part of it.

Wednesday was married Isaac Heard, Esq; Lancaster Herald, to Mrs. Ochterlony, widow, of Boston in New-England.

Extract of a Letter from Brussels, March 1.

"At two o'clock this morning, Prince Charles received an express from Vienna, with an account that the Imperial army of Russia, after their retreat from the suburbs of Bender, had retired as far into Pololia as the environs of Konetzpo, where being joined by sixty-nine thousand chosen Russian troops, they immediately advanced to Bender, at which place they arrived at night, the 1st of February, the eve of the grand festival of the Mussulmen, and at one o'clock the following morning stormed the gate of St. Sophia, of which they were in possession after a short contest; forty thousand Russians immediately entered the city, the Turks being in their Mosques. An incredible slaughter and plunder was made before any quarter could be granted. The loss of the Russians was inconsiderable, in comparison of the bloody slaughter of the Turks, of whom, it is imagined no less than thirty thousand have perished by the sword. One hundred and thirty-nine pieces of brass ordnance; two hundred and fifty iron cannon, the latter mostly unserviceable; forty-seven quintals of powder; the baggage of the new Grand Visir; the Batons of five Bashaws; the Seraskier's tents and women; fifty pair of colours; nineteen standards; three hundred camels, the military chest for the payment of the Janissaries lately sent from Constantinople, and an incredible quantity of rich baggage, were taken in Bender.

Such was the ardour of the Cossacks, that they pursued the Tartars through the gate of Borlat, and, when the express left Bender, the Russian light troops had made a continued slaughter of them as far as Oblucéce, upon the Danube, where the regiments of Livonia and Nevogorod, forming a body of six thousand grenadiers, with twelve thousand light troops, and a train of light artillery, were in full march."

New *Philadelphia* FLOUR
TO BE SOLD BY
John Head,

At his Store (lately improved by Mr. Peter Hughes) next Door below Mr. Robert Moodie's, near the East End of the Market;

Where may be had at the lowest Rates for Cash, In large or small Quantities,

NEW Rice
Cocoa,
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
New Raisins,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Best Isle Shoal Table Fish,
Jamaica Spirit,
West-India Rum.
New-England ditto.

ALSO,

A general Assortment of West-India Goods is continued to be Sold at his Store in Roxbury, at the most reasonable Rates.

*§‖ Goods of any Kind are taken in at the said Store in Boston, and will be disposed of at a very reasonable Commission.——Any Person that would be pleased to favour him with their Business in that Way, may depend on his best Endeavours for their Interest.

John Griffith,

AT his School in Hanover-Street, a little below the Orange-Tree—Teaches Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, as usual; and will attend on young Misses from 11 to 12, and 5 to 6.

Wrentham, April 19, 1770.

THIS Day Ran away from me the Subscriber, Eliakim White, a Servant about 19 Years of Age, light Complexion, slim make, carried with him two Coats, one light Brown home made, the other Fustian, with sundries of other Clothes, Currier by Trade. Whoever shall take him up or inform me where I may have him, shall be paid as a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS, with all necessary Charges, paid by me JESSE EVERET.

To be Sold five Years Time of a likely active Jersey Girl, about 16 Years of Age, who understands most Sorts of Houshold Work, and Sold for want of Employ; inquire of Edes & Gill.

ADAMS
BOOT and SHOE-MAKER,
Next Door to the King's Arms at the South Side of the Market, BOSTON.

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, That he occupies the Shop that has lately been improved by Mr. *Rose*, and makes and sells the following Articles, *viz.*, Boots and stich'd-heel'd Shoes and Slippers, plain heel'd ditto, Channel Pumps & turn'd ditto, Cork Shoes and Goloshoes, Spring Spatterdashes, common ditto, and Fire Buckets. All which he engages to make in the best and genteelest Manner, with Fidelity and Dispatch. And will further engage to make any of the aforementioned Articles as compleat as any can be Imported. All Favours received will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant, ELIJAH ADAMS.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Trefrey, late of Boston, Widow, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Alice Collins, Administratrix on said Estate, in Order for Settlement: And those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to said Administratrix.

N. B. Said Alice Collins has to sell the Houshold Furniture of said Deceased at private Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

A SCHOONER, Burthen about 90 Tons, five Years old, well found, now lying at John Ruddock, Esqrs; Wharf, at the North-End. For further Particulars, inquire of Miles Greenwood, at the South End, or of the Printers hereof.

To be sold about 200 Tons of good White-Oak Ship-Timber, now lying in Medford, by the River. Inquire of Mr. Anger in Medford.

POT-ASH.

CASH given for good POT-ASH, by PETER HUGHES, at his Store next to Capt. Cheever's in King Street.

Where there is to be Sold, belonging to the Estate of Mr. SAMUEL HUGHES, deceas'd,

SHALLOONS, Tammies, Broad Cloths, German Serges, Mens and Boys Hats, Ticklinburgs, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Common and Poland Starch, long and short Pipes, Whiting, Coals, Cordage, Cables, Anchors, and a few Barrels of Turpentine. Boston, April 23.

N. B. A few Pieces of choice Russia and Ravens Duck to be sold at the said Store.

TAKEN from Long-Side a Schooner at the North-End, the 13th Inst. a Moses Boat, 16 Feet, almost new, painted Red: Whoever shall take up said Boat, and inform the Printers hereof, shall be well Rewarded for their Trouble, and all necessary Charges paid.

Boston, April 21, 1770.

LOST on Friday last, at the Court-House in Queen-Street, a Leather Pocket-Book, containing a Number of Papers, of no Consequence to any Person but the Owner: Whoever has taken up the same and will bring it to the Printers hereof, shall have a Dollar Reward.

Imported in the last Ship from London, Capt. Davis, and And to be sold by
Lydia Dyar,
At the North End, near the North-Battery.

ALL sorts of English Beans, Early Charlton Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, large Marrowfats, Dwarf and Blue ditto, early Hotspur, and Spanish Marrata and Leadman's Dwarf ditto, early Yorkshire, early and low Dutch, green and curl'd Yellow Savoy, and large Winter and Red Cabbage, early and late Colliflower, Double Peppergrass and double Parsley, Spinnage, Sallery, curl'd Endive, Red Beets, Salmon and short top Radish, early Yellow and Orange Carrot, Silver, White & Red Onion, Thyme, Balm, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Turkey long & prickly Cucumber, early Dutch Turnip, Cabbage, Gauze, Marble and curl'd Lettuce, Red and White Clover, Hemp and Flower Seeds, warranted to be the last Year's Growth.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO new Chaise, and one second-hand one, cheap for Cash. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of Claret, a few small Casks of French Brandy, and some best Castile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. tbetf.

To be sold at the British Coffee-House, in Kingstreet, Boston, at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 14th of June next, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, the following Parcels of Land, viz.

1. One Forty-eighth Part of the whole Kennebeck Purchase from the late Colony of New-Plymouth, consisting of Fifteen hundred and fifty Acres on the East side of Kennebeck River, about 6 Miles above the Court House in Pownalborough, fronting on the said River, being half a Mile wide, and running five Miles back: About Twenty four hundred Acres fronting on Cobbisseconte Stream, and running back about ten Miles to the Western Boundary of said Purchase: And Four hundred Acres on the East side of Kennebeck River, about four Miles above Fort Western, being Number 44; besides what said forty eighth will be intitled to of all the Lands in said Purchase that lie in Common.

2. Fourteen hundred and seventy Acres of Land abutting upon Kennebeck River, half a Mile wide, and running East South East five Miles from the River, about three Miles above the Court House in Pownalborough.

3. About twenty five hundred Acres of Land on the West Side of Kennebeck River, about two Miles below Fort Western, one Mile wide, and four and a half Miles deep, bounding Westerly on Great Cobbisseconte Pond, and Easterly on the said River.

4. Two hundred and fifty Acres of Land in two Divisions on the East Side of Kennebeck River, near Fort Western, being Number 27.

5. Two hundred and fifty Acres of Land in two Divisions, on the West Side of Kennebeck River, almost opposite to Fort Western being Number 9.

6 Nine hundred Acres of Land at seven Mile Brook, abutting on the East Side of Kennebeck River, with a good Stream through it, about seven Miles above Fort Western.

7. And four hundred Acres of Land adjourning to Fort Halifax.

For further Particulars enquire of Henry Alline, the Proprietors Clerk, at his Office in King-street, BOSTON.

Boston, April 20th, 1770.

Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*.

A Memorial of *James Locke*, jun. Agent for the Town of Ashby, setting forth, that in June 1768, he presented a Petition to the General Court then sitting, in behalf of said Town, praying a Tax of One Penny Half Penny per Acre may be laid on the Lands of the Non-Resident Proprietors for Five Years, for settling the Gospel among them, building a House for the public Worship, and making Roads, which Prayer was so far heard that the Court ordered the Non-resident Proprietors to be notified, which was complied with by the Memorialist, and in June last attended the Court and had a second hearing, but the Order of the former Court being to make Answer to that Court which was dissolved, the Answer to said petition was deferred to the next Session, and the proprietors to be again notified, but being at a great distance from the press by mistake the Notification was not inserted in the public Prints, therefore prays, that a further Day may be given for a hearing of said Petition.

In COUNCIL, March 31. 1770.

Read again and Revived, and Ordered, That the Petitioner notify the Non-resident Proprietors, of the said Petition, by inserting the Substance of it in two of the Boston News-Paper three Weeks successively, that they may shew Cause, on the second Wednesday of the next Sitting of the General Court, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted. And the Petitioner is directed at the same Time to lay before this Court an account of the Number of Acres of unimproved Lands in the Town of Ashby, belonging to the Non-resident Proprietors thereof.

Sent down for Concurrence,
JOHN COTTON, D. Sec.

In the House of Representatives, April 2. 1770.
Read and concurred, T. CUSHING Speaker.

Thomas Lee,
Has to sell at his Store in King-Street,

RUSSIA Duck,
Ravens ditto,
Gun Powder,
Shot,
Bar Lead,
Writing Paper,
Quills,
Callicoes & long Cloths,
Castor and Felt Hats,
Breeches Pieces,
German Serges,
Silk Mitts and Gloves,
Ribbons,
Gold and Silver Lace.

Such Articles as are not allow'd by the Agreement of the Merchants to be now Imported, were Imported in 1768.

This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Travellers and others, That this Day will be opened in New-London, by the Subscriber, THE LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, near the Court-House, where may be had genteel Entertainment for Man and Horse—There is adjoining a large and commodious Wharff for Navigation; also Stores, Stables, Yard, &c. for the Reception of Horses and Stock; and every thing done with Alacrity and Dispatch, and on the most reasonable Terms, by their obedient humble Servant,
New-London, April 25, 1770. THOS. ALLEN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Quantity of Two and Two-&-half Inch Black Oak Plank. Any Person having such to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying to the Printers hereof.

Just imported from Jamaica, in the Ship Spanish Town Packet, JONATHAN DEAN, Master, and to be sold very cheap for Cash by JOHN DEAN & TIMOTHY PENNY, on John Hancock, Esq'rs; Wharf, viz.

Choice *Jamaica* Sugars in Hogsheads, Tierces and Barrels, Rum in Iron-Bound Hogsheads.——Likewise a few Iron-Bound Casks of old Jamaica Spirit.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL

V Turn to Index Vol. 2 To Find Merchants agreement

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of (No. 787.)

MONDAY, May 7, 1770.

The WATCH-MAN. No. IV.

—— Par nobile fratrum

Æquitiâ, quamvis adverjâ parte, gemellum. HORACE.

ALL intelligent beings are actuated by two principles, from which, as streams from a fountain, flow all their actions; to wit, benevolence to senſible beings, and a ſordid ſelfiſh regard only to what may be conceived to advance the imaginary happineſs of the ſubject of it, to the utter exclusion of any concern for the happineſs of others, as ſuch. God and all holy beings are governed by the former, and ſatan with his infernal and incarnate ſubjects by the latter. The manifeſtation and operation of theſe principles are very evident to ſuch as are converſant with the holy ſcriptures & ſtrict obſervers of the conduct of human nature. Among the many inſtances that might be adduced from hiſtory and my own knowledge to prove the truth of this doctrine, I ſhall content myſelf with one, of which all the gentlemen of information on the continent are not ignorant; and many in this city have it ſo ſtrongly impreſſed on their minds, that time cannot eradicate it. I mean the diabolical conduct of Mr. C-ld-n, the preſent Lieut. Governor of our diſtreſſed colony. This deſpotic and ſatanical genius came into public life about the year 1720, in the adminiſtration of Gov. Burnet, thro' whoſe influence he got a ſeat at the council board. If his long acquaintance with the genius of the people and the affairs of his colony, his underſtanding which enabled him to make a laudable uſe of his experience for its emolument, had he been diſpoſed to it, together with his having a conſiderable family to leave behind him in it, be conſidered, his indefatigable endeavours to enſlave this colony muſt be attributed to a corrupt and tyrannical heart. For nothing ſhort of the diſpoſition, which induced Satan to ſeduce our firſt parents, in order that he might thereby tyrannize over them, could prevail with him to act ſo contrary to his own peace and the tranquility and reputation of his family, as he did.

He is by birth a Scotsman, deſcended from a reputable family and had the advantage of a good education. The Preſbyterians and Epiſcopalians in that kingdom are divided more invariably into whigs and tories, than they are in England, Ireland or America; it's owing to this, that nineteen out of twenty of the latter are Jacobites.* The former, having ſuffered egregiouſly by the bloody Stuarts, abhor their memory; and from their exerciſing a freedom of enquiry in their religious concerns, they are led and diſpoſed to think freely on government, and hence it follows, that they are all moſt univerſally Whigs. It's ſuppoſed Mr. C-ld-n had a Whig education, which makes it the more difficult to account for the high Tory principles, which have appeared in his conduct. Perhaps he became early connected with ſome artful Tories, and as the laws of Scotland have not a little in them of the ſpirit of the civil laws, which renders them not ſo congenial to the liberty of the ſubject as the laws of England, 'tis not improbable that thoſe things might have contributed in a good meaſure, to lay the foundation for that fondneſs for prerogative, which has appeared in his life, and made him the deſpot that he is. It matters not, whether either or both the above conjectures were inſtrumental in forming his diabolical ſentiments, ſo unfriendly to the happineſs of mankind; certain it is, that he has one of the moſt corrupt hearts that ever inhabited the human breaſt, which will abundantly appear from the following well known facts and ſeveral acts of his adminiſtration, during his governing this colony. He, on a certain occaſion, when politics became a ſubject of converſation, gave it as his opinion, "that it was good policy to preſs an enemy to one's breaſt, in order to give him the deeper ſtab." Could the arch deceiver himſelf, if he had been in human form, diſcovered a greater malignity of temper? One of the company was ſo diſguſted at this dreadful emanation of his vile heart, that he never after could be prevailed on to converſe with him. And this appears to be the uniform and prevailing temper, which actuated this arbitrary Caledonian. For during his reſidence in the *High-Lands*, in a converſation with a gentleman, he declared to the latter, that "he did not regard a man any further than he ſerved his purpoſes." This being an affront to the former, he challenged him and a place was appointed, but this enemy of mankind did not appear.

This wicked genius was a principal agent in the diſtractions, that happened in Governor Cl-nt-n's adminiſtration, which was profitable and very eaſy to him, while he kept J-m-s De L-n-y, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, only during his will and pleaſure; in which time he was repreſented by him, his family and tools, to be one of the beſt governors we ever had; indeed the artful politician was as obſequious to the governor, as a Frenchman is to his monarch, and uſed his influence with the aſſembly, altho' they are generally very parſimonious, to grant his excellency the ſum of £. 1000, for ſolicitations for the colony, for which eighteen months after they would not have given him 1000 pence, Mr. De L-n-y's good offices did not ſtop here, for (being a member of council) he prevailed on both houſes, in an addreſs to him, to declare their confidence in his having the good of the colony at heart, and in a ſubſequent addreſs of the aſſembly to acknowledge their grateful ſenſe of his vigilant and mild adminiſtration over them.--Vide Journal of the aſſembly, vol. 2, folio the 10th 36th & 40th. The deſign of all this was to convince the Governor that he was his friend, in order, if poſſible, to procure from him a commiſſion, during his good behaviour. This he obtained, and he was not long poſſeſſed of it, when he began to dictate to his maſter and benefactor, in a ſtrain not to be borne by a Commander in Chief; and upon the Governor's reprehending him for ſuch inſults, he replied in an inſolent manner, and told him, he ſhould feel the weight of his influence and reſentment. Immediately after this, the Governor, who had been repreſented by him and his tools to have the intereſt of the colony at heart, governing it with vigilance and mildneſs, was now repreſented, without any change of conduct, as an enemy to it and a tyrant. The very aſſembly, who the ſeſſion before had paid him a tribute of praiſe for his laudable and upright conduct, were, by the ſame influence, induced not to return an anſwer to his ſpeech to them, and many important meſſages, altho' they ſat from the 12th of March 1744 5, to the 14th of May following, when they were diſſolved, and even paid very little attention to the dangerous ſtate of our frontiers, altho' petitions & many other vouchers were laid before them, repreſenting that the Indians, who had been in our intereſt, were diſpoſed to revolt from it; which would expoſe our fellow ſubjects to the cruel rage of a mercileſs enemy. After the Governor had given his conſent to four bills, he made a very decent ſpeech to the houſe, in which he animadverts on their conduct, and aſſigns ſundry reaſons for diſſolving them, and among others the following, "Thus from an invincible untowardneſs on the one hand, and an inordinate thirſt for power on the other; you are become, as it were a dead weight, againſt the other branches of the legiſlature. You have protracted this ſeſſion to a moſt unreaſonable length, for any thing that is done, for the advancement of his Majeſty's honor and ſervice, or the credit, intereſt or ſecurity of the Province, or people you repreſent. I am therefore conſtrained to put an end to this ſeſſion, by your diſſolution, and you are accordingly diſſolved."--Vide Journal of the Aſſembly, vol. 2, folio 61.

If the then dangerous & expoſed ſtate of the colony be conſidered, the favour Mr. De L-n--y received from the Governor and the confidence repoſed by the latter in the former, together with his duplicity of conduct, he muſt appear to have been a baſe ungrateful wretch, who to deſtroy the Governor's influence in order to make himſelf important with the adminiſtration, rifqued the frontiers to be ſacrificed, violated his honor, and the ſacred ties of gratitude, when they were ſufficient virtuous motives to impel any man of integrity to laudable action, and which loudly called upon him to preſerve thoſe inviolate, had not his heart been utterly devoid of theſe; and every benevolent ſentiment. But his heart was utterly deſtitute of this godlike principle. His deſign was to raiſe a general clamour againſt Governor Clinton, that he might not be able to get any thing done in the colony but through his agency, or if that could not be effected, to endeavor if poſſible to get him removed. And in that caſe he would be obliged to account to the miniſtry for the loſs of his influence, in doing which he muſt neceſſarily have exculpated himſelf, and attributed it to the intrigues of Mr. DeL-nc-y and his cabal, which would give the miniſtry the higheſt evidence of his influence in the colony, and conſequently pave the way for his getting the government. This plan was conſtantly purſued by Mr. DeL-nc-y during the ſubſequent part of that Gentleman's adminiſtration, to which deſign muſt be aſcribed the moſt of the contentions of that day.

The new aſſembly met on the 25th of June, 1745, and was principally compoſed of the members of the former houſe. They behaved with tolerable decency the firſt ſeſſion, but after that they treated him in a manner very unbecoming the King's repreſentative, which conduct was utterly deſtructive of the weal of the colony, eſpecially in that conjuncture, which was very perilous, great numbers of the inhabitants being cut off and butchered by the activity and cruelty of the French and Indians. In the ſpace of about two years there were many ſeſſions and adjournments of the aſſembly, and conſequently as many ſpeeches to the houſe and a great number of meſſages. To all thoſe ſpeeches they returned but one anſwer, and to the numerous meſſages they ſent only a very few anſwers.—Vide Journal of the Aſſembly, Vol. 2, from fol. 80 to 222. The Governor finding the great aſcendency that Mr. De L-nc-y had gained over the council and aſſembly, tho't it neceſſary to call in the aid of Mr. C-ld-n's counſel, and for that purpoſe kept him in the city for a conſiderable time, for which its aſſerted on good grounds he was paid a daily ſtipend.

Mr. DeL-nc-y artfully purſued the above wicked plan by means that evinces him to have had more of the ſubtilty of his deſpotic maſter, the chief of tyrants, than the benevolence of his maker, to wit, in order that his loyalty might not be impeached, and no clear foundations for accuſing the repreſentatives of the colony with a want of duty to his Majeſty, and a regard to the colony. An addreſs was accordingly made to the Governor expreſſive of the greateſt zeal to co-operate with him, in carrying on the war with the utmoſt vigour. Vide Journal aforeſaid, folio 113. while he at the ſame time, by availing himſelf of his intereſt with the city members and the parſimonious diſpoſition of the country members, he prevented their grants from being adequate to the purpoſes for which they were required and pretended to be made. And when the ſtate of the colony became more ſerious, the frontiers being laid waſte by the frequent incurſions of the enemy, and an attack was deſigned on Canada, which induced the aſſembly to enlarge their grants; he under a popular pretence of ſupporting the liberties of the people and independency of the houſe, which he did not regard, but ſo far as they ſerved his purpoſe, had the diſpoſition of the ſupplies ſo clogged, that the purpoſes for which they were granted, could not be carried into execution.—Vide Journal aforeſaid from folio 80 to 222, and from 132 to 139. From what appears on the face of the Journals of the houſe, which is the beſt voucher for the Governor's conduct, he ſeems to have aimed at promoting the weal of the colony, except that he convened and prorogued the aſſembly ſo often, as tended rather to incenſe the houſe againſt him, than to conciliate it. This was with good reaſon attributed to the advice of Mr. ¶C-ld-n:† For which and his other male advice, the houſe made reſolutions againſt him. He being the eldeſt member of the council is deſignated by them, thus. "Reſolved, that whoever adviſed his Excellency to ſend this meſſage, has attempted to undermine and infringe the rights and privileges of this houſe, to violate the liberties of the people; to ſubvert the conſtitution of this colony; and is an enemy to the inhabitants thereof." The following is part of an addreſs to the Governor. "What ſteps have been ſince taken, what artifices induſtriouſly made uſe of, to diſtract and divide us, may appear by your Excellency's ſpeeches and meſſages to the houſe, ever ſince you have tho't fit to place your ſole confidence in that perſon, who ſtiles himſelf the "next in adminiſtration", and have been pleaſed to ſubmit yourſelf to his direction and influence. We eſteem it a great misfortune to the country, that you have fallen into ſuch ill hands, that the fate of this colony ſhould in this time of imminent danger depend ſolely upon the advice and caprice of a man ſo obnoxious; who by the whole courſe of his conduct, ſeems to have only his own intereſt in view, without any regard to the ſafety of the colony." Vide Journal aforeſaid, vol. 2, folio 173 & 174. The breach at length became ſo wide between the Governor and the aſſembly, that he diſſolved them.

Soon after a letter was publiſhed, containing fourteen large folios,‡ as from many of the members of it, (but I am inclined to think it was from Mr. De L-n-y) addreſſed to the Governor, animadverting very fully on his conduct, in which Mr. ¶C-ld-n's character is delineated, of which the following is a ſpecimen, "Is not your Excellency's adminiſtration become exceedingly perplexed, and even diſtracted by the meaſures you have purſued, under this perſon's advice and influence? And what view of his can it ſerve, through ſuch untoward ſteps, but that of rendering your Excellency ſo uneaſy in your government, that you may requeſt to be recalled from it; § whereby this man will ſatisfy his *unbounded pride* and *vanity* even at the riſque of our country, and ſcrew himſelf into the ſeat of government; which of all things from his *birth, education, perſonal qualities, principles and character*, he had little reaſon indeed to expect ever to be exalted to."—Vide Journal aforeſaid, folio 220. Thus by the wicked intrigues of Mr. De L-n--y with the aſſembly, and Mr. ¶C-ld-n's crafty and more wicked councils, (if ſuch there could be) was this poor province kept in a ſtate of confuſion and diſtreſs, his Majeſty's ſervice neglected, the treaſure of the colony diſſipated, while the frontiers were laid waſte by the enemy, and many of the inhabitants butchered, whoſe blood now cries for vengeance on the guilty heads of thoſe, who had it in their power, and held the reins of government, but did not uſe them, to protect the King's ſubjects, in order that they might place the male conduct, by which their poor ſufferers came to their unfortunate ends to their competitor's account, to render him odious to the government at home.---Vide Journal aforeſaid, from folio 80 to 222. Whoever will read the Journals of the Aſſembly, the hiſtory of this colony, from the commencement of Governor Coſby's adminiſtration, the review of the military operations in America, in a letter to a nobleman and John Peter Zenger's trial, if he has the leaſt ſpark of patriotiſm in him, muſt execrate the memory of Mr. De L-n--y and his connections, and deteſt Mr. C-ld-n, whoſe long life and experience, like Satan, have been employed and exerted to perplex, enſlave and tyrannize over the people of this colony.

Mr. De L-n--y however became victorious, obtained a commiſſion for Lieutenant Governor of the colony which gave him the lead of Mr. C-ld-n, who was the eldeſt member of council, and this as he was very old put an end to his ambitious views for that time, and the government finding that the contentions ran ſo very high betwixt the Governor and the other branches of the legiſlature who were all, except Mr. C-ld-n,† at odds with him, as tended to ſubvert all the ends of government, judged proper to ſuperſede him by appointing Sir Danvers Oſborn to the chief command of the colony, who did not long enjoy it, and was ſucceeded by the Ottoman Chief Mr. De L-n-y, by which he became Sovereign Lord of the colony. ¶ Mr. C-ld-n retired to the Highlands, where he remained as unthought of as an old almanack, until the demiſe of his competitor, whom he ſucceeded in the adminiſtration as hath been obſerved in No. III. ‖ The chief command of the colony being now devolved on him, he attained the ſummit of his deſires and an opportunity fully to manifeſt his deſpotic temper. The De L-n--ys knowing his arbitrary diſpoſition, although they were at mortal odds with him, yet deviſed means to make him conſpire with them, to enable them to ſeize the property of many of the traders

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† *There is no doubt but that Mr. DeL-nc-y blew this coal to light his own fire.*

‡ *This letter is inſerted at large in the aforeſaid Journals, in folio 206, which well merits the peruſal of the curious and judicious reader; as he will there ſee the character of one of the moſt vile and craft, men, that ever inhabited this colony, drawn by a DeL-nc-y aſſembly, tho' an aſſembly of the ſame ſtamp now cares him.*

§ *From this hint its evident that the aſſembly who were under Mr. DeL-nc-y's influence, had the removing of him in ſight, by making his government uneaſy.*

† *Vide Journal aforeſaid, Folio 214.*

¶ *Thus did this man (if he merits the appellation) by his Jeſuitical intrigues, at the expence of the peace, treaſure, and blood of the inhabitants of this colony, raiſe himſelf to the head of it. Let his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore be premoniſhed by this conduct of the family, which they ſtill retain with the ſame ſpirit and views with their chief, leſt his government be made as irkſome to him by the aſcendency they have in the preſent aſſembly, as Governor Clinton's was made by aſſemblies under their influence.*

¶ Colden. * Clintons.— James Delancy. ‖ For He hung himself the Next Morning after his Arrival in the Colony Vide Vol 1. Page 158. & pa. 77.

ders of this city. Mr. Watts, Mr. Oliver DeLancy and Mr. Kelby being contractors to supply the troops at a certain fixed price, were apprehenſive, that, as there would be a conſiderable quantity of proviſions wanted for the Martinico Expedition in 1762, they would be obliged to pay a high price for that article; to prevent which, as they were afraid that their own application to Mr. C-ld-n would not procure an arbitrary order of Council to impreſs proviſions, it is highly probable, that they applied to Gen. A-h ſt to write the former the letter recited in the following order of council; for as they were obliged to furniſh the proviſions, no other reaſon can be aſſigned for the General's interfering. It being of no moment to him, whether the proviſions were furniſhed by a legal purchaſe or by force; a preſs-warrant would not increaſe the quantity in the city but rather prevent additions by importation, and the proprietors would doubtleſs have ſold their goods, if a proper price had been offered for them; ſo that no other end could be anſwered by the warrant, but to fix a price to ſerve the De L-n-y intereſt, at the expence of other men's property. From theſe conſiderations, I think it pretty evident, that the General's Letter originated from the application of Mr. Watts, or ſome of the company. This conſtruction is farther confirmed by Mr. Watts's not being at council, in order the better to cover the artifice.

The following is a copy of an atteſted copy of the minute of council.

At a Council held at Fort George, in the City of New-York, on Thurſday the fifteenth day of April, 1762.

PRESENT.

The Hon. CADWALLADER COLDEN, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, &c.*
Mr. Horſemanden, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Smith.
Mr. Delancey, Mr. Chief Juſtice Pratt.

ON reading a letter this day at the board from his Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherſt, repreſenting, that very large ſupplies of proviſions will be wanted for the troops that are to be aſſembled for immediate ſervice. IT IS ORDERED, by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the council, that a warrant iſſue, empowering certain perſons to impreſs proviſions for the King's ſervice; the market price whereof to be fixed and aſcertained by John Cruger, Eſq; Mayor of this city, and Joſeph Read, Nathaniel Marſton, Gabriel Ludlow, and Andrew Barclay, merchants, or any three or more of them.

A true Copy, examined by
GW. BANYAR, *D. Cl. Con.*

In conſequence of the above order, the following warrant iſſued, which is a copy of an atteſted copy.

By the Hon. CADWALLADER COLDEN, *Eſq; his Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, of the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America.*

To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, or may concern, but more eſpecially to Daniel Dunſcomb, Abraham Cock, *and* Francis Sylveſter, *jun. Greeting:*

WHEREAS his Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherſt, commander of all his Majeſty's forces in North America, has repreſented to me, that very large ſupplies of proviſions will be wanted for the troops that are to be aſſembled for immediate ſervice: IN ORDER therefore, that the King's ſervice may be carried on, and ſuffer no prejudice from the want of that moſt eſſential article, I HAVE thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council of this Province, to authorize and empower, and I DO hereby authorize and empower, you the ſaid Daniel Dunſcomb, Abraham Cock, and Francis Sylveſter, or any two or either of you, to impreſs, ſecure and deliver to ſuch perſon or perſons, as ſhall be authorized to receive the ſame, for his Majeſty's uſe, all ſuch ſpecies of proviſions, as are or ſhall be wanted for his Majeſty's forces, paying an equal and reaſonable price for the ſame, to be ſet and aſcertained by John Cruger, Eſq; Mayor of this city, and Joſeph Read, Nathaniel Marſton, Gabriel Ludlow, and Andrew Barclay, Merchants, or any three or more of them, whom I have thought fit, with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to nominate and appoint; And DO, by theſe preſents, nominate and appoint, to appraiſe value and fix the rate or price to be paid for all proviſions, ſo impreſſed; And all Magiſtrates, Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other Civil Officers within this Province, are hereby ſtrictly charged and commanded, to be aiding and aſſiſting in the execution of this my warrant; to which all perſons are to pay due obedience at their peril.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Fort George, in the city of New-York, the 15th Day of April, 1762, in the Second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, *of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.* CADWALLADER COLDEN.

A true Copy, examined by
GW. BANYAR, D. Secr'y.

'Tis not long ſince the friends of Liberty in England clamoured againſt the King and privy council, for laying an Embargo on Proviſions, when a famine was apprehended not to be far off; conceiving it a dangerous ſtretch of prerogative. But a petty Lieutenant Governor of a province, with his conclave of only five Councellors at his heels, did not ſcruple arbitrarily to order the property of the good people of this Colony to be forcibly ſeized and wreſted from them; and in purſuance of the above deſpotic warrant, the property of many of the citizens was ſeized, by which ſome of them ſuffered conſiderably. Thus the DeL-nc-ys were not ſatisfied with depriving the people of their Liberties in the inſtances heretofore mentioned, and thereby enſlaving them, to promote their ambitious deſigns, but they muſt through the agency of this deſpot, deſpoil them of their property, to enable themſelves to furniſh the quantity of proviſions at a cheaper rate, in order to promote the emolument of the family. This was what might have been expected; for the property of a people is never ſecure, when their governors are ſo daring and deſpotic, as to trample on their liberties. The cauſe of which is very evident. The ſame principle that induces a tyrant or tyrants to enſlave, will diſpoſe him or them, to deprive the people of their property, and the people, that will tamely ſuffer their liberties to be torn from them, will ſubmit to loſe their property. Indeed, wherever the former is loſt, the latter inevitably follows. So that *Liberty* in a ſtate of ſociety, is the only ſecurity for life and property. The people therefore, cannot be too jealous for the preſervation of ſo invaluable a jewel, on which depends all their felicity.

MOUNT LOOK-OUT, New-York, March 29, 1770. } P.

Colden. * Amherſt. Delancy.

Taken up laſt Friday in Roxbury,

near the Meeting-Houſe, A WATCH, the Owner may have it again by applying to Jacob Cummins of Roxbury, telling the Marks, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy, ſtrong Negro Girl,

about 21 Years old, born and bro't up in the Country, about 12 Miles from Boſton, and is now fit to be bro't up to any kind of Buſineſs. For further Particulars inquire of Joſeph Gould, of Lynn, or the Printers hereof.

TO be ſold in Shrewſbury, ſituated upon the Poſt-Road, leading from Boſton to Springfield, a very convenient Tanyard, Tanhouſe and Currier's Shop, alſo a convenient Dwelling-Houſe, with one acre of Land, and is within about one Mile and a half of the Meeting-Houſe. For further Particulars, enquire of Jonas Jones, upon ſaid Premiſſes.

TO be ſold at Vendue at the Houſe of Joſeph Beaman, Innholder, in Leominſter, in the County of Worceſter, on Tueſday the 15th Day of May next at One of the Clock in the Afternoon (if not ſold at private Sale before) a good Farm in ſaid Leominſter, containing One Hundred Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe and Barn thereon, and a good young Orchard, within Two Miles of the Meeting-Houſe; for further Particulars, enquire of Jotham Bennitt or Jacob Bennett both of Leominſter.

Leominſter, April 18, 1770.

TO Cover this Seaſon at Mr. Bradiſh's in Cambrige, SHAKESPARE, bred at Croyden, in Surry, and imported laſt Fall, at the Requeſt of a Number of Gentlemen, to introduce a Breed of fine Horſes into this Country. He will Leap at the low Price this Year of Half a Guinea a Mare. He was got by Careleſs, a favorite Horſe of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, let out to Mares, becauſe no Horſe in England would ſtart againſt him. He is now the Property of his Grace the Duke of Kingſton, and covers at Holme Pierpont, at Ten Guineas a Mare. Careleſs was got by Regulus, Son to Lord Godolphin's late Arabian. Shakeſpare's Dam was got by Old Cade, out of the famous Silver Tail Mare; both of whoſe Pedigrees and Performance is ſo well known to all Sportſmen, it is needleſs to ſay further. This proves him as high a blooded Horſe as any in England; and for Strength, Size and Beauty, cannot be outdone. (Ap. 28. 8w.)

All Perſons who have any Demands

upon the Eſtate of Capt. *Hugh McDaniel*, late of *Boſton*, Rope-Maker, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, and thoſe who are indebted thereto are requeſted to ſettle as ſoon as convenient, with *Sarah McDaniel*, Adminiſtratrix.

The Subſcriber begs Leave to acquaint

all the Gentlemen that formerly favored the late Mr. *Hugh McDaniel* with their Cuſtom, that he intends for the future to carry on the Buſineſs at the ſame Rope-Walk, where they or any new Cuſtomer may depend upon having their Work performed with Fidelity & Diſpatch.

(6w.) HUGH TARBETT.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber, at

at his Building-Yard at Taunton, three new Veſſels, viz. One of about 160 Tons, and one of about 145 Tons, both finiſhed; and one now Building, betwixt 80 and 90 Tons, built for the Subſcriber by Benjamin Hood, formerly a Boſton-Builder, and equal to any of any burthen, to be had in New-England. With reſpect to the terms of purchaſe, and exact Dimenſions of ſaid Veſſels, information may be had at the Stores of Jonathan and John Amory, or Mr. James Anderſon, Merchants in Boſton; or at ſaid Taunton, where ſaid Veſſels are, by the Subſcriber. (6w.) JOHN ADAM.

CASH

TO be given for good PEARL and POT-ASH, for damaged Pot Aſh, and for Black Salts, by

GEORGE ERVING,

At his Store in King-Street.

Where is to be Sold very cheap for Caſh—The beſt Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, juſt imported.—Alſo, Poland and Common Starch, which has been imported upwards of Sixteen Months.

Boſton, December 16, 1769.

POT & PEARL ASH.

CASH given for Merchantable POTT and PEARL ASH, inferior Qualities of Pott-Aſh, and Black Salts, BY

Smith & Atkinſon,

At their Store in King-Street——lately improved by RICHARD SMITH.

N. B. A ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, (imported before the late Agreements of the Merchants,) to be Sold by Wholeſale, very low for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

POT & PEARL ASH.

Caſh given for Pot and Pearl Aſh, at *Jonathan & John Amory*'s Store in King-Street.

Sein Twine.

The right ſort of three-threaded

Sein Twine

AND

Choice New RAISINS,

To be Sold by

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

Alſo a few Caſks of good Rice, ſeveral Hogſheads of the BEST JAMAICA SUGARS, cheap for Caſh.

A Quantity of the very beſt *French* INDIGO,

Choice Green COFFEE, by the Hogſhead or Hundred,

The excellent NEW ENGLAND Flour of Muſtard (ſo much-admired by all who have tried it) by the Bottle or Pound, with large Allowance to thoſe that buy to ſell again.

Dutch Glaſſes of various Sizes, Spectacles, Dutch Bruſhes, BEST RUSSIA DUCK,——Roſin by the Barrel,

Hampers of Stone Ware, containing Quart, Pint Mugs and Chamber Pots.

A few Pipes choice Teneriffe Wine, good Citron. And,

All Sorts of Groceries as uſual.

A Quantity of Choice FLAX to be ſold at ſaid Place.

N. B. Caſh given for BEES-WAX at ſaid Store.

Samuel Abbot

Hereby informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he is now ſelling off the Remainder of his Goods, very cheap for Caſh, at his Store on *Green*'s Wharff, near the Eaſt End of the Market—*Among which are,*

Chinces, Callicoes, fine Iriſh Linens,

diapers, ſheetings, white figur'd dimothys, ſtript hollands, fuſtians, thickſetts, ſilk damaſcus, ſilk hoſe and mitts, mens and womens worſted and thread hoſe, mens brown thread gloves, mantua ſilks, ducapes, ſprig'd and plain ſattins, figur'd modes, ſagathees, duroys, cotton velvets, ſuperfine black, cloth-colour'd and crimſon broad cloths, blue broad cloths, forreſt cloths, ſhalloons, tammies, cape velvets, knit patterns, buttons and twiſt, black and white aces, ſcarlet and crimſon ſnail trimmings, ſewing ſilks, Barcelona handkerchiefs, metal buttons, cutlary ware, earthen ware by the caſk.—Window Glaſs, Indigo, &c.

Alſo to be Sold at ſaid Store, Weſt-India Rum per Hogſhead, Cotton Wool per Bag, a few Quintals of beſt dumb Fiſh.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a valuable Tract of Land lying partly in *Bowdoinham*, and near to *Kennebeck* River, in the County of *Lincoln*, is now ſetting; and there ſtill remain about Twenty Lots to be diſpoſed of to Setlers.

The ſaid Lots are very commodiouſly laid out, and contain 150 Acres each; which on eaſy Conditions of Settlement will be given away to good Setlers, that ſhall be well recommended for their Honeſty and Induſtry.

Perſons of ſuch a Character inclining to become Setlers may apply to *Abraham Prebble*, Eſq; in *Bowdoinham*, or to Mr. *John Read* near the Rev. Mr. *Moorhead*'s Meeting-Houſe in *Boſton*, who will give them further Information.

To be Sold

at the Houſe of Mr. Winſlow, Innholder in Peterſham, in the County of Worceſter, at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 23d Inſt. at Noon, a Tract of Land in ſaid Peterſham, taining more than 700 Acres, moſt of it choice Land and well timbered: with two Houſes and the Remains of a Saw-Mill & Griſt-Mill thereon: about two Miles from the Rev. Mr. Whitney's Meeting-Houſe in ſaid Town, and formerly the Eſtate of Jonathan Preſcott, Eſq; deceaſed.—Thro' ſaid Land runs the County Road, and alſo a River (a conſtant Stream) extremely commodious for Mills. The ſaid Land may be conveniently divided into ſeveral Farms, as may ſuit the Purchaſers, who (if it be inconvenient to pay the Money on the Sale) may have a reaſonable Time to pay the ſame giving good Security on Intereſt. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Imported from London in Capt. Cazneau, and to be ſold

By Rebeckah Walker,

At her Shop at the Bottom of Black-Horſe-Lane, over againſt Mr. Harrod's, turning down to Charleſtown-Ferry;

A freſh Aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the laſt Year's Produce, viz.

GOlden Hotſpur Peas, early Charlton Ormand, early Hotſpur, large Marrowfats, Ledman's Dwarf, blue Marrowfats, Spaniſh Moratto, dwarf Marrowfats, Marſters Hotſpur, large Winſor Beans, early Liſbon, early yellow dwarf, white kidney, early Yorkſhire Cabbage, early Dutch, Sugar-Loaf, Battерſea large Winter Cabbage, Red ditto, Green and Yellow Savoy, Spaniſh Onion, Silver ſkin'd ditto, ſeveral ſorts of Carrot Seed, ſeveral ſorts of Lettice, ſwelling Parſnip, Scarlet and Salmon Radiſh, early Cucumber, late ditto, early flat Turnip, double Parſley, double Pepper Graſs, Summer Savory, white Muſtard, red Beet Seed, Summer Spinnage, ſweet Marjoram, hard Thyme, Sage, beſt Colliſlower, Cellery and Endive, Lavender, Carraway and Coriander Seed, French Beans, Hemp Seed for Birds.

N B. At the ſame Shop may be had, Split Peas, and all ſorts of Groceries.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1770.